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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GAME WARDEN

Deals Interestingly With Conditions Prevailing in Every Portion of Province

Attorney-General Fulton has handed down the second annual report of Game Warden Williams. This deals interestingly with the conditions prevailing throughout the province in respect to game protection. It follows, in part:

Sportsmen Increasing

The enormous increase in the number of sportsmen from the towns, particularly at the coast, makes it imperative that the birds receive greater attention. The increase in guns, at any rate in Vancouver, and probably so in Victoria, must be close on 25 per cent over last year, and while, in a measure, the general prosperity of the country is responsible for a portion of it, still, as the population will undoubtedly continue to grow at a rapid rate, a greater number of sportsmen will have to be reckoned with each year.

Under these conditions, more assistance must be given, or it is out of the question to expect that there will be any game or fish left at all in the proximity of the towns in the near future, and a great number of men will thus be deprived of what is probably to them the greatest pleasure in life; if, however, our small game is taken care of as it should be, there is no reason why there should not be sport for everybody for years to come, and not only that, but more of it than at the present time. If it is not taken care of, then there is every probability that we will be brought to the same state that exists in Europe, where practically the only men who can get any bird shooting are those in a position to rent land and preserve the shooting for themselves.

While the small game is the most important to the people of the coast, the big game naturally holds first place among the residents of the interior, and for several reasons has received greater attention. The main reason is because a direct revenue is obtained from it, and it brings large sums of money into the country, whereas the amount of revenue from the small game is next to nothing, and though it cannot be denied that it puts an enormous amount of money in circulation, the actual amount of money it brings in is very small. Also a much greater degree of protection can be afforded the big game with a limited expenditure, as compared with the small game on the coast. This reason has shown what two or three men under salary can do in certain sections of the interior; whereas to have attained the same results with the birds over a similar area on the coast, treble the men would have been required.

With regard to the big game in the interior, the past season has amply demonstrated that game can be protected, and probably multiply, in spite of the greater demand for sport, and that it is simply a question of funds being found for the purpose of employing reliable men to carry on patrols. This is imperative; deputy game wardens not under salary are all very well as far as the moral effect they have is concerned—some of them have, it is true, shown themselves keen and energetic—at the same time, it is out of the question to expect them to give up their time and neglect their own occupations when it is doubtful if they can obtain any convictions, and even if they do, whether the half-fine of the sentence imposed would be sufficient to compensate them for their time thus lost.

In the last report some complaint was made of the magistrates imposing too light penalties. This has not been the case the past year, as, with one or two exceptions, sufficiently heavy fines have been imposed on offenders, and, for the first time in the history of the country, jail sentences have been inflicted for the more serious offences.

A most noticeable feature of the past year has been the great interest and assistance given to game protection by the press—nearly every paper in the country having devoted a good deal of space to the subject—which has undoubtedly done a great deal towards arousing public interest and in showing that the fish and game are of monetary value as well as a relaxation from the monotonous grind of daily existence.

Time, of course, demonstrates the necessity of further amendments to the act being passed—most of which were fully dealt with in the last report—so that there is hardly need to go over the ground again.

Game Protection

The general conclusion arrived at is that, considering that game protection may be considered to have only just started, a fair amount has been accomplished. It must, however, be admitted that what has been done is merely a first step, and that ten times more remains to be done. One of the first things that requires rectifying is that the game warden's office be kept open regularly throughout the week, and not be closed for days, and even weeks, at a time during his enforced absence, when all correspondence is of necessity neglected; people making either inquiries or complaints find nobody in, and tourists who expect to obtain information about guides, game districts and means of access thereto, after making several attempts, give it up in disgust, and often go elsewhere for their shooting. Then a number of salaried deputies should be employed, and provision made for the employment of specials on important cases where extra help is needed. Most of the deputies should, if possible, be given permanent positions, otherwise it will be extremely difficult to get suitable men; their services would be required pretty well the year round, especially if, as appears to be contemplated by the act, forest protection is added to their duties.

Funds for these purposes must be forthcoming—whether from the general revenue, or from a license for carrying firearms for sporting purposes—it matters not how, so long as they are obtained, but, unless they are forthcoming, game protection simply cannot be put on a satisfactory footing, and though it may be possible to check the decrease of the big game in one or two districts for a few years, it will be out of the question to ever expect it to be the regular paying asset it should be, and the fishing and small game will be a thing of the past to all except the favored few who can afford to protect their own preserves.

Enforcement of the Law

Considering the amount of assistance at present employed, it must be admitted that there is a decided advance with regard to the enforcement of the game laws, but it is to be regretted that there is yet much room for improvement, especially so at the coast, where the topography of the country makes convictions very hard to obtain, and the ever-increasing population tends to make infringements more plentiful.

Time after time complaints have come in and have had to be neglected owing to more important cases being in hand, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable help at short notice to attend to them. Almost every section of the game laws that it is possible to break on the coast has been broken, and unless a number of men are employed under salary, with suitable means of transportation to patrol this territory, matters cannot be remedied to any great extent. The provincial police are, of course, always ready to render assistance, whenever opportunity occurs, and they have succeeded in obtaining some important prosecutions, but, of necessity, the time they can give to such work must be limited.

Convictions

During the eighteen months previous to the appointment of a provincial game warden the number of convictions under the Game Act was small. No authentic account of the number is obtainable, but as far as can be learned, ten convictions would about cover the total, and the fines obtained from them would not exceed $100 at the outside.

In July, 1905, the appointment of a provincial game warden took place, and from that time until Jan. 1, 1906, twenty-three convictions were obtained, and though the fines in the majority of cases were merely nominal, one fine of $100, another of $80, and five of $50 each, brought the total up to $880, in addition to costs.

Returns of convictions for the present year are incomplete, but so far 36 can be reported, of which the following is a list—

1, having cow wapiti in possession; 1, killing wapiti out of season; 1, killing cow moose; 1 killing calf moose; 4 killing deer out of season; 1, exposing deer for sale out of season; 3, killing hares out of season; 4, killing ducks out of season; 2, selling deer out of season; 1, killing deer during prohibited hours (pit-lamping); 2, killing ducks during prohibited hours; 1, non-resident hunting without a license; 1, killing pheasant out of season; 1, having hen pheasant in possession; 2, illegally trapping beaver; 9, trespass in pursuit of game; 4, killing marten out of season.

A few of these were only test cases with merely nominal fines or none at all imposed, but in the majority the punishment was more severe. Fines totalling $881 were inflicted, and in a few cases jail sentences were imposed.

Raising of License

The question of raising the present big game license of $50 should be given consideration in the near future. Some of the tourists have themselves suggested it, provided sufficient protection was afforded the game. It is argued, and rightly so, that those who come here to hunt big game are generally in a position to pay a $100 license, and would willingly do so for the privilege of hunting in a country where there is such a variety of valuable big game as there is in this province, if they could only rely on not finding it all hunted out by Indians and irresponsible whites. If the game in this country was protected in a thorough manner for a few years then the sport obtained here in comparison with the rest of the continent, would be well worth even a $150 license. Take what has been done in Cassiar this season by the 21 people who hunted in that district, and their guides: the total bag included 17 moose, 63 sheep, 29 caribuo 17 goats, 6 grizzly bear, 11 black bear, 1 black fox, 1 cross fox and a number of red foxes. The whole of this bag was obtained in a few weeks' hunting, and could probably have been doubled if the tourists had all had previous experience in hunting, and been desirous of making a slaughter. Surely such sport is worth more than the present license.

A non-resident license for fishing would have been the means of bringing in quite a sum of money this season. There were quite a number of tourists fishing for salmon at Campbell river, and also a good many trout fishing in different parts of the province.

Returns up to date show that 110 game licenses have been issued, including 69 big game and 41 limited licenses, making a total revenue of $2,650, in comparison with $2,720 for 1905, and $1,700 for 1904.

Game Reserves

The formation of game reserves has been mooted from time to time, and has lately attracted more attention than ever. It is felt that unless tracts of land are at once set apart for this purpose the finding of suitable spots will be extremely difficult. At the present time there can be found small territories in almost every district which are unoccupied, and there is nothing to hinder their thorough protection. This is not liable to be the case for many years, and the necessity of creating these reserves, while it can be done, cannot be too strongly urged.

Not only have our own people taken an interest in this matter, but noted sportsmen from Great Britain, the United States, and other countries—men who have traveled all over the world in quest of sport and whose opinions must be valuable—have pointed out the benefits accruing from such reserves in other countries. That such sanctuaries for game would insure some of our most valuable species from destruction and also assist in keeping the surrounding country well stocked, is the only benefit derived. The game in any well protected reserve soon becomes so tame that anybody, man, woman, or child, can have an opportunity of seeing and watching it. There are numbers of people who either are unable or have not the means to take a costly hunting trip, who could and would take the greatest pleasure in spending a short holiday in the vicinity of some game reserve where they could have a chance of seeing such game as mountain sheep, or even deer or goats. It would also prove an attraction for all classes of tourists.

The Question of Funds

So far the essence of what this report has endeavored to show is that if our game is to be properly protected, game reserves must be established, all pests that prey upon game destroyed, the game laws amended, and a sufficient staff of salaried men employed to enforce them, for all of which purposes funds must be provided. The question of where we are to obtain these funds must be considered, as the amount of revenue derived from non-resident licenses is not at the present time sufficient to protect the big game. It is quite possible, and even probable, that in the future it will bring in a surplus, but certainly not enough to as well protect the birds and small game as they should be protected, and additional funds must be procured elsewhere. Where, then, is the amount to come from?

This question has been pretty well threshed out in the Eastern provinces of Canada and also in the United States, and it has been decided that as the small game is of the greatest benefit to the majority of sportsmen, the latter should bear the principal burden of paying for its protection. The result in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Quebec of a license for carrying firearms for sporting purposes having been imposed it tha game protection is well administered. In the majority of the states resident licenses are also in vogue, with the result that the shooting has been enormously improved. As an example of what can be done, the state of Illinois may be quoted, where the resident license is only 75 cents. In this state the revenue derived in 1904 reached the figure of $109,597, and in 1905 it went up to $120,873, with the result that not only is the game protected as it should be, but game birds are imported in large numbers, and even then they have a surplus. During the winter of 1905 they purchased 16,000 quail and are now importing 1,000 Hungarian partridges; they are also distributing 5,000 English and Chinese pheasants and are keeping 1,000 birds on hand to breed from. In this province we have, after a great deal of effort, succeeded in importing a few black game and capercailzie. Of course, the state of Illinois has an enormous population, and even if our license was increased tenfold we could not hope to begin to realize the same amount of money, still we would have less sportsmen to provide game for.

Again, there are numbers of sportsmen who are perfectly aware of the good to be derived from such a license and are very much in favor of it, but also there are others who would prefer things as they are, fearing, perhaps, that an increased protection staff would tend to put a stop to poaching proclivities, to which some are so unfortunately addicted; others, perchance, have never sufficiently considered the subject, or appear to have an idea that such a course would be adopting European methods or interfering with the rights of citizens.

Such an idea is erroneous. Game protection in Great Britain is a matter entirely in private hands, and the receipts from the licenses go into the general revenue. Our aim is to have our fees applied towards the protection and fostering of the game, and should be an incentive to all to help in its accomplishment. It stands to reason that to a true sportsman the imposition of a small license will not be grudged. The idea of prohibition is a senseless one, as sport of all description entails a certain pecuniary outlay, and why should not this apply to one of the greatest of all sports?

It is not the intention of this report to say what shall or shall not be done in this regard, but simply to point out what is necessary to be done and a means to accomplish that end. Public opinion must, of course, render a verdict.

Black Game and Capercailzie

Mr. Williams concludes with a reference to the condition of each of the many different varieties of big and small game with which British Columbia abounds. In regard to black game he says:

The long contemplated introduction of black game and capercailzie has at last materialized, and it is with the greatest pleasure that it can be reported that a number of both species of these birds have been turned down in several places. Whether the experiment will prove a success remains to be seen, but there is every reason to hope and expect that it will. Whether it does or does not should not, however, detract from the credit due to the few good sportsmen (not only residents of this country, but also of Great Britain and the United States) who gave assistance of a financial nature, and to the others who devoted a great deal of time to the matter. The country in general should be extremely grateful to Mr. Chaldecott, the originator of the scheme, who has spared neither his pocket nor his time in his endeavors in this regard, and also to Mr. Musgrave, who has likewise done everything in his power to establish the birds on Vancouver Island. They are magnificent sporting birds, and no matter to what extent they may increase will never be injurious to crops or detrimental to other species.

The 46 black game and 30 capercailzie which were purchased in Copenhagen were shipped from there on Sept. 30, arriving in Vancouver on Oct. 7. Of the 76 birds shipped 74 arrived alive, which speaks well for their condition when shipped and the care taken of them on the way. On arrival, the birds were uncrated and turned into pens in Stanley park, Vancouver, to recuperate. On Oct. 12 seven black cock, twelve grey hens, and five cock and nine hen capercailzie were shipped to Victoria. These birds were received in good condition, with the exception of one black cock, which died on the way. The black game were then divided and given their liberty at Duncan and Saturna Island. The capercailzie were turned down in the vicinity of Cowichan lake, apparently in good condition.

The remaining birds at Vancouver were held for a few days more, for the weaker ones to regain their strength. Unfortunately an epidemic of diarrhoea carried off a number of them before the nature of the malady was discovered. The weather was also very wet, which undoubtedly was injurious.

Of the black game left, four black cocks and twelve grey hens were turned out at Dewdney, on the north bank of the Fraser, close to Nicomen, a distance of about fifty miles from Vancouver.

The remaining capercailzie, consisting of three cocks and five hens, were given their liberty at Trout lake (now called Lake Buntzen), on the north arm of Burrard inlet, about fourteen miles up the harbor from Vancouver.

While the total loss of birds was 19 out of 76, in view of the distance they had to travel, the amount could not be considered excessive, and, as a number of them have been seen at intervals apparently in perfect condition, it is quite probable that the experiment will give satisfactory results.

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SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD.

PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?"

The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not affected materially by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay. A few doses of

Doan's Kidney Pills

taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases life itself.

They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

Miss S. O. Pye, Ecum Secum, N.S., writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back and kidneys. It was so bad it was impossible for me to stoop or bend. I had several doctors attend me, but found no relief until I picked up one of your Egyptian Dream Books, and found out about your remarkable remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured two boxes and their action surprised me, for they completely cured me. I don't think they have an equal for kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

The News.—No Pure Drug Cough Cure Laws would be needed, if all Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is—and have been for 20 years. The National Law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the label or package. For this reason mothers and others should insist on having Dr. Shoops Cough Cure. No poison-marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoops Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there. You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoops Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR TIMBER LIMITS

George Skinner, of Winnipeg, Completing Deal for Extensive Lands

An increasing demand for timber lands on Vancouver Island is being noted by local real estate dealers, and some big deals are under way. Some of the men who handle timber limits are finding it impossible to keep pace with the demand. The firm of Hugo Ross & Co. is one of these, enquiries yesterday developing the fact that the company is away behind in its bookings for lands, the demand exceeding the supply several times over. Local real estate is still a little quiet, but the situation is improving daily.

George Skinner, of Winnipeg, who is a member of the firm of Hugo Ross & Co., has returned to the city to complete several large timber deals in which he is interested. Mr. Skinner is registered at the Driard. He says the attention which is being paid to Victoria by Winnipeggers is astonishing and he states that several well known monied men of the Manitoba capital have their eyes on Victoria property. He looks for a big influx of capital to the city during the coming summer.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had.

For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend

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How You Can Test the Blood.

Paleness of the lips, gums and inside of the eyelids tells of weak, watery blood, while other indications are languid, worn out and despondent feelings, headaches, nervous troubles and weakness of the bodily organs. To say that the blood is thin and weak is to mean that it lacks iron and the other elements of which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed. There is no greater blood builder.

TRAVELER'S SUDDEN DEATH

Brockville, April 18.—George O'Neill, traveler for a wholesale grocery firm in Montreal, dropped dead at the Grand Trunk depot today. He came from the east with the intention of going north by the C. P. R. He was about 65 years of age, and was one of the oldest drummers on the road.

MEMBERS DISCUSS MR. BOWSER'S BILL

Debate in House on Act to Restrict Immigration From the Far East

The debate on the second reading of the bill entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" was the feature of Thursday afternoon's sitting of the provincial legislature. Mr. Bowser, the author of the measure, started the discussion with a rousing address. In this he produced evidence to show that there was no ground for the argument that provincial legislation along the lines of the Natal Act should not be enforced "for Imperial reasons." The leader of the opposition replied, defending the Dominion government against the imputations which had been levelled against it. The member for Nanaimo, the Socialist leader, also spoke, styling the measure election clap-trap. The bill passed second reading.

Speaker's Decision

Speaker Eberts rendered his decision on the point of order brought up by Stuart Henderson on the bill granting aid to a British Columbia university by means of a reservation of lands. This follows:

This bill, originally introduced by message, proposed an authorization to the lieutenant-governor-in-council to grant 2,000,000 of acres of land in aid of higher education in the province.

As introduced, the bill proposed that this grant should be made direct to the University of British Columbia, subject to certain trusts therein contained.

The bill as amended, and now before the house on report alters the original proposal in this respect—that instead of the grant being made direct to the university it may be made from time to time to various persons applying therefor under the provisions of the Land act.

In either case taxes or royalties would not accrue until after alienation the practical difference being that in one case alienation should be made to the corporation directly to be benefited and in the other case to outside parties and the proceeds thereof applied for the benefit of the corporation.

So far as taxes and royalties to the crown are concerned no material difference arises whether the tax is paid directly by the university or by third parties. The question of the obligation to the government, with respect to the construction of roads and bridges through the area to be granted, is not measurable by the incidence of particular or individual ownership of the land.

There is no indication in the bill that the administration and disposal of the area under the Land act will either increase or diminish the expense of the government or materially alter the cost thereof, whether granted directly to the university corporation or to individuals.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the point of order that the bill as introduced has been so materially altered from the bill as it stood before the house on report as to necessitate a fresh message is not well taken.

I rule the bill in order.

D. M. EBERTS,
Speaker.

Reports Received

Mr. Macgowan submitted a report from the committee on municipal matters. This announced that the preamble of "An Act to Amend the Municipal Elections Act" had been disallowed. It was received.

Reports of the fisheries commissioner and of the Provincial Bureau of Information were submitted and were received.

Bill Introduced

Mr. Bowser introduced a bill intitled "An Act to Amend the Mechanics Lien Act." It was received and read a first time. This is self-explanatory and the most important section reads as follows:

"Section 4 of the 'Mechanics' Lien Act,' being chapter 132 of the revised statutes of 1897, as enacted by section 1 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1900, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"No lien shal be had or claimed for materials unless notice in writing shall have been given to the owner or his agent of the intention to claim a lien for such materials by the person claiming the lien at least fifteen days before the completion of the work."

Elections Act

On consideration of a bill, intitled "An Act to Amend the Provincial Elections Act," Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the measure should be referred back to a committee of the whole for the introduction of the appended amendment:

"Section 4 of chapter 20 is hereby amended by striking out the word 'thirty' in the fourth line, and substituting the word 'ten' in lieu thereof."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained that the proposal would result in simplifying the bill and making it easier for those residing in any electoral district to obtain the right to cast a ballot on the occasion of a provincial election. It would reduce the time necessary for one to reside in any specific locality before being able to obtain a vote.

Mr. Bowser agreed to the amendment, asserting that, in his opinion, everyone residing in the province for the required period, even if having changed his place of residence shortly before, an election, should have the right to the franchise.

On motion it was decided that the amendment should be introduced at the next sitting.

Workmen's Wages

"An Act Respecting the Payment of Workmen's Wages," was considered in committee, the member for Fernie taking the chair.

The member for Okanagan objected to the measure, contending that it was not in the interests of the laboring class.

Mr. Williams upheld the bill. He said that while it might be argued that the enactment was impracticable the member for Nanaimo, had an amendment which would remove all objectionable features. The member for Okanagan had said that it was not for Okanagan had said that it was not in the interests of the laboring classes. That might be so. But he asked that the member's authority for that statement should be quoted.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the bill had been before the house for several sessions and had always been "strangled" in committee. It appeared that the members were averse to having themselves placed on record. He thought the measure was one worth considering and that it would remove a hardship on a certain class.

Mr. Ellison, the member for Okanagan, insisted that his motion that the committee should rise be put to the committee. He argued that the system of a fortnightly payment of salaries would injure many industries and would not benefit the workingmen. He proposed standing by the attitude he had assumed. He had not taken such action at a minute's notice but had thought over the situation and given it every consideration.

Mr. Jardine thought the bill was a worthy one, that it would help the laboring class. He proposed supporting the measure and he expressed the hope that supporters of the government would do the same.

Mr. McInnis also spoke in favor of the bill. He said that it had been endorsed by labor organizations, which was an evidence that it was wanted by the workingmen of British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke energetically in support of the measure. He said that the bill was a simple and a fair proposal. If it was impossible to obtain justice in the regular way then other means would have to be adopted in the United States was being organized what was known as the Industrial Worker's of the World. It was becoming influential and he stated that the time would come when such organizations would be able to so insist on fair play that even the honorable member for Okanagan would be "brought to his knees." He thought that the measure should be threshed out and carried. He affirmed that the Socialists did not stand for revolution but wanted reform in a constitutional manner.

Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Hawthornthwaite had become a "constitutional Socialist," rather than a "revolutionary Socialist."

Mr. McInnes interrupted asking the difference between the two.

Mr. Macdonald said that he would expect the honorable member who was a Socialist to answer that question.

Addressing himself to the question before the committee, Mr. Macdonald averred that the passing of the measure, as it stood, would mean the reversion to conditions which prevailed years ago, when a man was imprisoned for debt. There were occasions when the employer, as a result of misfortune, was unable to pay the wages of his men immediately. The laboring men had the right to stop work whenever they pleased and to demand their wages. Under the circumstances he advised that the bill should be proceeded with in committee, allowing the introduction of as many if deemed able amendments as might be deemed advisable. He did not agree with the proposal of the member for Okanagan because it appeared that its purpose was to "strangle" the measure in committee, so that no record would be possible.

Mr. Williams again spoke, saying that although it was possible that there were large numbers of employers who paid up the wages of their employees, there were those who did not do so. Many took advantage of the workingman and he affirmed that the measure was necessary.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite intended that the bill should be thoroughly discussed. The member for Rossland had expressed himself as pleased that he had declared himself as a constitutional Socialist. He wished to say that he was a revolutionary Socialist and would always be so.

Mr. Macdonald rose to a point of order, contending that the member was not discussing the point at issue.

The objection was upheld.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite "bowed to the decision, principally because now and then he was able to say that he had received a telegram from a newspaper asking him to say something which might help the situation in the interior, where the miners were on strike. He said that the action of the committee would have more effect than anything he could do. He affirmed that if the committee killed the measure it would add fuel to the flame. It was "up to" the members to say whether the condition was going to continue or otherwise. He said that the amendment making the measure applicable to only coal miners and large industries would eliminate the possibility of the hardship to which reference had been made.

On a vote being taken Price Ellison's motion carried by a division of 19 to 14.

Workmen's Compensation

"An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act 1902," presentation Act, Mr. Macdonald, was lost on its second reading by the following division:

Yeas: King, Naden, Yorkston, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnes—13.

Nays: Tatlow, Fulton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Cotton, Young Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Garden, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—20.

Immigration Regulation

The second reading of a bill intitled "An Act Regulating Immigration into British Columbia," was next taken up Mr. Bowser, the senior member for Vancouver, taking the floor. He said that those resident in the province, irrespective of politics, were of one mind, that the protection of the laboring classes should be given attention. Since coming into power in 1903 the Conservative party had done a great deal for the workingmen of the country. The policy of protection as introduced by the great Conservative party had been found so satisfactory that it had been accepted in toto by that astute politician, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. While this was the case, unfortunately, the Liberal party had not followed out the policy of protecting the laborer, particularly insofar as British Columbia was concerned. This was evidenced by the continued disallowance of the immigration measure, which was now before the house. He had introduced the measure again for the purpose of demonstrating that the province was in earnest that the ignorant hordes of the east should be shut out. He referred to the construction work on the Grand Trunk railway from the Pacific coast. He pointed out that it had been promised that this would have been started three years ago. But nothing had yet been done. In the legislation passed by the Dominion government there was no provision limiting the class of labor to be employed on that work. He, however, intended that even at this late date something should be done to prevent the obtaining of large numbers of easterners for employment on that line of railway.

He said that just before the provincial election a Japanese labor contractor had visited Japan for the purpose, it was stated, of making arrangements for bringing large numbers of Orientals to the country for employment on the railway. He drew attention to the construction of an immigration shed, a work which could only have been undertaken in anticipation of an influx of immigration from the east.

He then went into the history of the immigration bill before the house, since it had first been passed in 1900 and which had been repeatedly disallowed. He claimed that if such legislation had been enforced it would have been for the benefit of the country at large. Some three years ago a commission had been appointed and had taken evidence on the question of immigration. A report had been submitted recommending just such a measure as he had submitted to the house. But, despite this, no action had been taken by the Dominion legislature.

The bill which had been laid before the house provided that those coming into the country should undergo a test in English before being permitted to enter. This was going just a little further than previously but he deemed it necessary.

He claimed that British Columbia had the constitutional right to pass the bill, that it was well within the jurisdiction of the province. He thought that the Dominion government should hesitate before exercising the power to disallow laws which had been endorsed by the provincial legislature.

While the Chinese were dealt with by the $500 tax, which was imposed by federal authorities, it was necessary that the Japanese and other Oriental classes should be prevented in some way from flooding the country. In order to show that the argument that well-founded Mr. Bowser quoted the following from a letter from Jos. Chamberlain to the Dominion government:

"In the meantime I have to request that you will impress upon your ministers that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan, and you should not fail to impress upon them the importance, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese laborers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion parliament on the lines of the accepted Natal act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia."

From another communication by Joseph Chamberlain to the Ottawa authorities:

"H. M. G. much regret to find the government and legislature of British Columbia adopting a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power, and they hope that your ministers will be able to arrange for the cancellation of the objectionable provisions and the substitution of a measure which, while it will secure the desired exclusion of undesirable immigrants, will obtain that result by means of some such general test as that already suggested in my despatch No. 214 of the 20th July, 1898. In any case, H. M. G. strongly deprecate the passing of exceptional legislation affecting Japanese already in the province."

Mr. Chamberlain had advocated the Natal Act in order to prevent a large influx of Japanese. But he had not taken a stand that the act should not be allowed "for imperial reasons." On the contrary, a copy of the Natal Act had been forwarded to the federal authorities. It had been the idea that the latter should introduce the measure, but as they had not seen fit to do so, then the provincial government would be acting well within its rights in bringing such a thing into force.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Chamberlain had advocated the introduction of the Natal Act, the measure had been disallowed. This action had been taken on the ground that it was advisable that the government should incur no possibility of establishing unfriendly relations with Japan, even though such a policy sacrificed the electors of the province of British Columbia.

The bill which he had before the House was along the lines of the suggestion of Joseph Chamberlain. He wanted to say that at the very time that the British Columbia Immigration Act had been disallowed, a most stringent measure against immigration had been introduced and enforced in Australia. The same policy had been followed by other colonies. He thought it was a somewhat peculiar thing that these bills should have been allowed by the colonial office, when at Ottawa a British Columbia measure of the same kind had been vetoed "for imperial reasons." He went on to quote extracts of the proceedings in the imperial parliament in 1902, showing that the policy at that time was that there should be no interference with colonial legislation. He mentioned the fact that General Botha, who a short time ago was an officer in an army fighting against the British forces, was now premier of the Transvaal. And in a few weeks he would be received in London at the conference of colonial premiers, which went to show that the imperial government did not intend interfering with the legislation of self-governing colonies. For these reasons he did not think there was anything in the "imperial reasons" plea, and he wanted to hear some good reason for the disallowance of immigration bills which had been passed heretofore. He thought that there was no time better than the present to take a stand on this question. If there was any province which had to stand up for its rights it was British Columbia. In regard to provincial rights, he was glad to see that the senate had decided that it would exercise care that legislation would be allowed which might be calculated to interfere with provincial rights. He hoped that the measure would be unanimously adopted. Therefore he moved its second reading.

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